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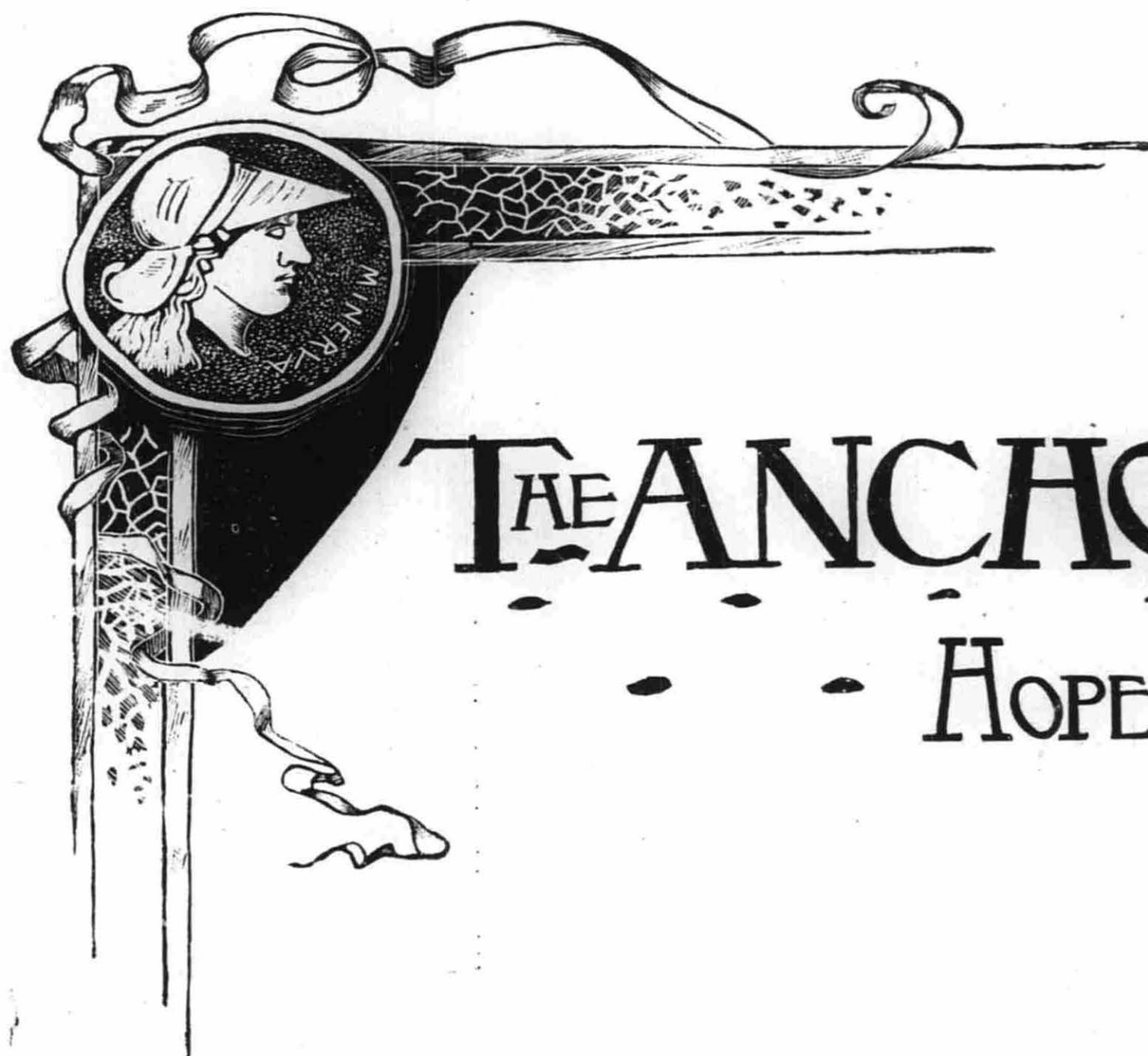
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THE ANCHOR

HOPE-COLLEGE

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THE ANCHOR.

"Spera in Deo."—Ps. xlii. 5.

VOLUME II.

HOPE COLLEGE, HOLLAND, MICH., NOVEMBER, 1888.

NUMBER 1

THE ANCHOR,

Published monthly during the college year by THE ANCHOR ASSOCIATION, at
HOPE COLLEGE.

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WITH this issue THE ANCHOR begins its second volume. The past year has been quite successful, and yet during that time the students and alumni have not given this paper the hearty support which it needs.

We hope that the resolution adopted by the Alumni Association last June, and the repeated promises of students to obtain subscribers and advertisers, will be fulfilled this year.

To be successful, THE ANCHOR needs the hearty support and goodwill of every alumnus and student. A few changes will be made in this volume—all, we hope, for the better. The typography will be somewhat improved, and occasionally, as in this number, portraits and biographies of persons who have been intimately connected with our Institution will be printed. We trust that all these features may make THE ANCHOR popular in the homes of this colony, and that they may be the means of increasing our small subscription list. Will not each alumnus obtain two or three new subscribers for us?

FOR various reasons it was thought best not to publish an October number of THE ANCHOR this year, but in place of it we shall publish a special Christmas number. We shall strive to make this holiday number especially attractive, and we shall be glad to receive any short contributions which alumni or students may send us for this issue.

WITH this issue we welcome to the Editorial Staff, John Vander Meulen, '91, who has been elected to fill the place vacated by Adrian Pieters, '91. Mr. Pieters was one of the founders of THE ANCHOR, and has always worked diligently for its success. We are sorry to lose him, but are glad that his place has been so ably supplied.

IT is often stated, and with great truth, that college students are apt to follow theories rather than facts. Many attribute to this the fact that so many professors and students are free-traders, claiming that they are students of "maxims, not of markets." It is fortunate that our students need not, as a rule, be warned against theorizing.

THE political storm has at last expended its force and passed over, leaving behind no disastrous results to be mourned over by any one, except, perhaps, by a few of our youthful Democrats. The campaign has been closely followed and studied by most of our boys, who have manifested an unusual interest, and displayed considerable zeal in the political strife for the past few weeks. Perhaps never before have they studied the political questions and the issues of the day more, than during the past few weeks. The relative standing of both parties was freely discussed and debated, and many a youthful partisan has at times retired from the field of debate in a rather discomfited state, feeling more enthused than edified by his political passage of arms. Many were the arguments brought forth

by our youthful leaders; the orator of Hope displayed his usual skill in political argument, and, no doubt, made a few converts for the good cause.

The Republican Club of Hope came out in good force whenever a political demonstration was made in our city. Also the Republican Glee Club entertained the citizens with excellent and appropriate political songs, which were very much enjoyed by all. However, the boys feel greatly relieved to have it all over and settled, and to the satisfaction of the professors and students, they can once more turn their undivided attention to their studies.

DURING the past year considerable college sentiment has been displayed and it should keep on growing. We hope soon to see college colors adopted either by the alumni or students, and we would also urge each class to adopt its own colors.

We also hope that it will become customary for all the classes to elect officers at the beginning of each year, and thus become permanently organized.

Before long we expect to find college songs come pouring into the editor's sanctum for publication, and perhaps in the near future some class or society will take it upon itself to issue an annual.

We are glad to notice that the Seniors, in compliance with a time-honored custom, have donned silk hats, and that the Freshmen are daily wearing their neat class caps.

We have great faith in our boys, and we expect to see this college sentiment keep on increasing.

SOME discontent has been manifested by some of the new members of the Ulfilas Club on account of the irregularity of its meetings. Political excitement has caused a few of the older members to neglect their worship at Ulfilas' shrine, while those who are about to join us in gleaning the gems that lie thickly scattered in the furrows of the Dutch field of literature are rather impatient of waiting. And well may the Freshmen long, at the close of a dry, blue Monday, to gather about the same fountain around which their mothers prospered. It expels the cares from the weary mind and drives away from our couches those hideous dreams, which so often awake the student to catch himself in the very act of digging a Greek or Latin root.

We regret that all our readers cannot share in this treat; we hope, however, that ere long a column of our paper may be set apart for Ulfilas' wit.

THE FALLEN HERO.

Hark, I hear on mournful pinions
Borne a dirge from India's shore;
Palms, bamboos, and stately banyans
Mourn a hero who's no more.

Tindevanams plains are holy,
Where our noble hero fell;
He, of heart most brave, most lowly,
Suffered what no tongue can tell.

Cease my heart, thy murmurings *stifle*
At our hero's sad demise;
With God's dispensations trifle
Never; for He's just and wise.

Speed my pen, be loosed, my tongue,
When a hero you extol;
Let his glorious deeds be sung
Till it kindle every soul.

All alone he left forever
Kindred, friends, associates dear;
All alone—and thus to sever
Shed we many a silent tear.

'Twas a noble cause that called him,
'Twas a noble heart that moved;
Death or danger ne'er appalled him,
Fear his courage e'er reproved.

Few his years to love and labor—
But those years were nobly spent—
Fleeting as the morning vapor,
Transient as the Arab's tent.

Faithful one, thy Alma Mater
Mourns thee as her dearest son;
But she joys that thy Creator
Has conferred the crown thou hast won.

Friend and brother, thou hast left us—
A deep wound stern Death has made,
Of thy labor has bereft us;
But thy memory cannot fade!

Fade the flower, silent witness
Of thy quiet, final breath,
Thy remembrance will be precious,
It shall never know of death.

Yes, thy death gives solemn warning
That we're transients here below;
But on that eternal morning
We'll awake, and we *shall* know

That there's recompense above us
Of reward for good or ill.
May we know that God will love us,
When we His commands fulfil.

Rest in peace 'neath India's sward;
Rest till thou art called away.
Rest from labor, thy reward;
Rest till resurrection day.

—ALUMNUS.

IN MEMORIAM

Rev. L. Hekhuis, M. D., '77.

Conscious that little remains to be added to what has been already spoken and published in tribute to the worth of my lamented friend and classmate, I, nevertheless, willingly comply with your request to furnish a brief sketch of his life and services, recognizing, as I do, that a record ought to be preserved in our college annals. It occurs to me also, that the readers of THE ANCHOR will be more especially interested in the life of Brother Hekhuis, in so far as it stands in relation to the Institution which has the honor of being his alma mater.

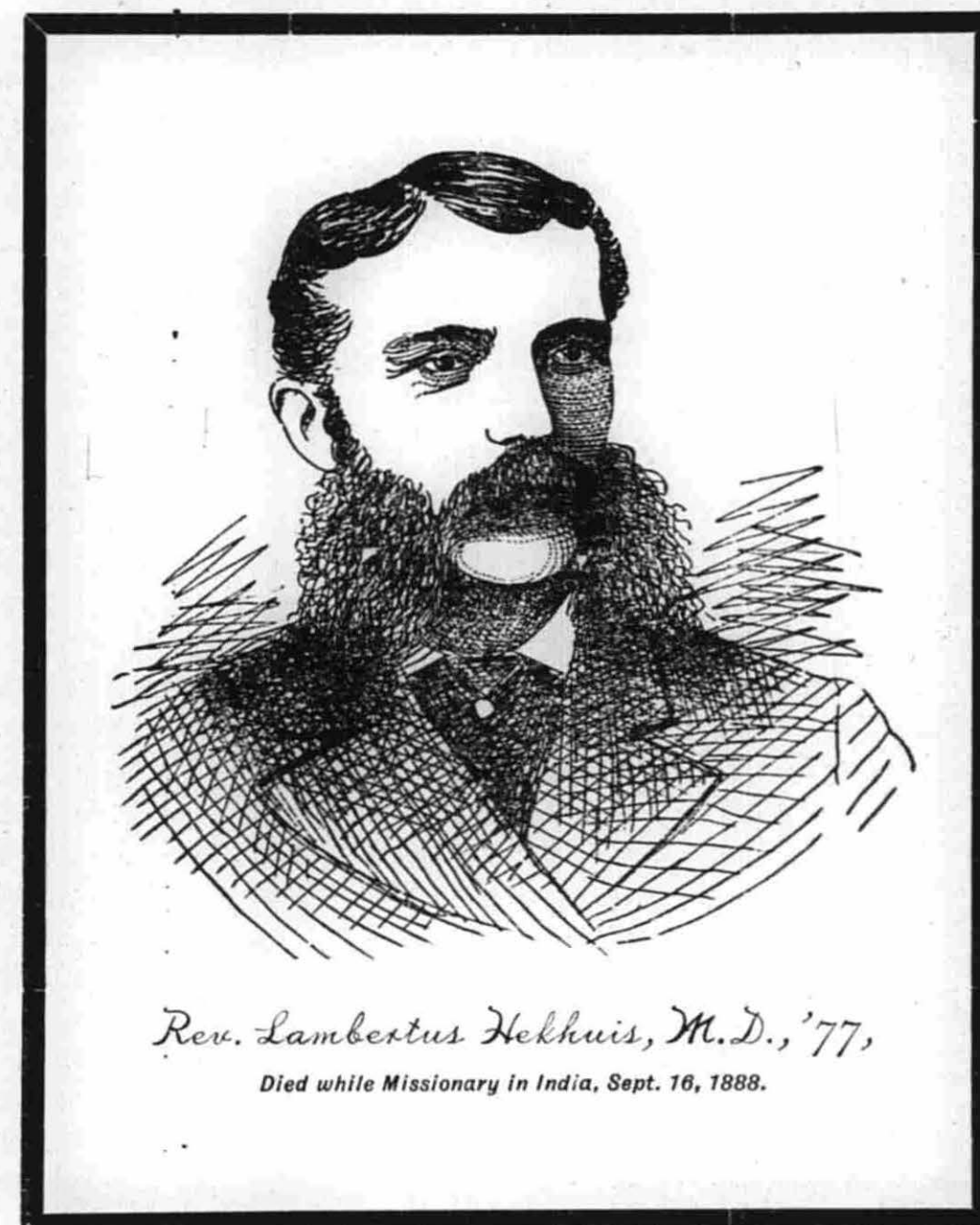
As is true in regard to most of us, Mr. Hekhuis owed *very* much to Hope College, and we, who love the Institution, have reason to rejoice in the midst of the present gloom, in that we may point to such a manly character and faithful life, and trace them to the molding influences of Hope College, developing and bringing into practical usefulness those principles of character and life, whose foundation had been laid in the Christian home.

Sad in the extreme were the tidings that came to us from India a few days since; sad to every Professor, alumnus, and under-graduate of the college; sad to every minister, missionary, and member of the Reformed Church; sad to every one interested in the true welfare of humanity and in the advancement of the Saviour's cause. We mourn that a life of so much promise should have been cut off where it had but just given earnest proof of abundant and blessed fruitage. But we recognize that his life

has not been in vain; has not been in vain for us, whose privilege it was to be intimately associated with him for several years. His memory will ever be a fragrant one among us; the influence of his consistent manly character will long be fondly cherished.

The subject of this sketch was the firstborn child in the pious family of Gerrit John Hekhuis and Jantje Wilting. He was asked of the Lord, and from birth consecrated to "the ministry of reconciliation." The father, who died from cancer in

1860, when Lambertus was but eleven years of age, had for many years been a respected elder under the pastorate of Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, both in the Old Country and here. In this consecrated home our friend was brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and grew up a true child of the covenant; the fear of God dwelt in his heart from very early years; indeed, it was his own conviction, often expressed, that it was his lot to have been born again from infancy; he knew nothing of conversion in the usual acceptance of that



Rev. Lambertus Hekhuis, M.D., '77.
Died while Missionary in India, Sept. 16, 1888.

term, but evidenced in all his life-conduct that he was a child of God.

Our friend, ever a lover of books, and embracing every opportunity of improving his mind, was prevented by pecuniary circumstances from prosecuting his studies in accordance with his own desires and his widowed mother's prayers, beyond that degree of advancement, which the "Union School" of those days secured. Several years, after the father's death, were spent in the cultivation of the farm in summer, and the cutting and marketing of wood in

winter. In 1869, being now 20 years of age, relinquishing for the time, it seems, the hopes of his boyhood, and about to frustrate the dying wishes of his pious father, nine years before, he negotiated for a farm; but while making efforts to obtain the money demanded in immediate payment, another purchased the farm. This became the turning-point in his life. Again his earnest thoughts revert to the possibility of obtaining an education, and in the fall of the same year (1869,) about six weeks after the opening of the term, the mother and her son, who until now had been the support of herself and younger brothers, repair to the house of their pastor, the Rev. R. Pieters, of sacred memory, to ask his counsel in regard to the all-important matter engaging their thoughts. At this conference our brother for the first time distinctly avowed his purpose of entering upon a course of preparation for Foreign Missionary work, and it is believed that his thoughts were even then directed to India. With the advice of Rev. Pieters, a beginning was made immediately, Lambertus being duly inscribed as a member of the "D" Class in the Fall of '69. From this purpose of his life he never swerved for an instant by a hair-breadth. At one time, indeed, during his course, in view of the facts, first, that he was somewhat advanced in years,—speaking comparatively,—and secondly, that it lay in his plan to take a course of medicine as well as of theology, he took into consideration a plan of taking dispensation from part of the literary curriculum, giving the time thus gained to a medical course at Ann Arbor, and subsequently pursue his course at the Theological Seminary. But wise counsel prevailed, and he went on with the prescribed course, graduating in 1877, as valedictorian of his class, the other members of the class being Johannes Visscher, John C. Groeneveld, and the writer of this sketch.

Soon after entering the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Hekhuis began to read medicine with Dr. H. R. Baldwin, and during the second and third years of his course at the seminary, attended the lectures and clinics of the Medical Department of the University of New York, necessitating unremitting and arduous labor night and day, during vacations as well as term-time, but securing thereby the gaining of two years' time in the preparation for his life-work.

While not claiming for our dear friend, that he was a man of peculiar aptness for study, or possessed of brilliant talents, it is conceded by all who knew him, that he was a man of strong common sense, indomitable will and persistent energy. His tasks called for exertion on his part, but he was

willing to exercise it; he never shrank from hard work. His life was, in a peculiar sense, a constant struggle; every step in advance was an actual conquest over opposing forces; he overcame the many and various difficulties in his life by dint of faithful, hard, and persevering work.

Strong determination was one of the principal elements in the character of the deceased. Having once entertained a purpose he bent every energy to its accomplishment.

Another element was, a *wonderful equanimity of temperament*; he seemed to have complete mastery of himself under the most trying circumstances; the writer does not recall a single occasion upon which Mr. Hekhuis for an instant lost his self-control. Never ashamed to own his convictions, he always lent a respectful hearing to opinions differing from or combating his own, never indulging in bitter sarcasm or sharp invective.

His was a thoroughly genial and lovable spirit, from which self-seeking seemed entirely absent.

Again, the *feeling of independence* was a marked characteristic of his make-up; he scorned to be *helped*, so long as complete self-support was possible. Witness the arduous labors and economical management, which were a necessity, that he might continue his studies; but in which assistance would have been readily given him, if it had been his desire.

Further, he was a man of a *very tender conscience*; obedient to its every dictate, in nothing doing violence to its claims; from which it was to be expected that he would be, as he was, a man of sterling integrity, loving the truth, scorning hypocrisy and deception in every form.

His life and services as our Missionary in India are well known. Arriving at Madras on Feb. 6th, 1882, he worked faithfully and zealously, both as spiritual adviser and medical helper, going forth in the spirit of the Master, to preach the Gospel and heal the sick, until on Sept. 16th, of the present year, God was pleased to take him to himself. After months of dreadful anxiety, but only a few days of suffering, during which his faith never wavered,

LAMBERTUS HEKHUIS

DIED THE DEATH OF A BELIEVING AND TRIUMPHANT CHRISTIAN,

At the Age of 39 Years, 1 Month and 1 Day.

Dear Brother, rest in peace with Ziegenbolg, and Plütschan, and Zinzendorf, and Schwartz, and Henry Martyn, and Carey, and Alexander Duff, and with the entire consecrated band of six hundred Mission-

aries, whose sacred dust the "coral strand" of India holds entombed.

India, *always* dear to us for Jesus' sake, dearer now than ever before for the sake of Hekhuis, His servant. "Requiescat in pace."

MATTHEW KOLYN, '77.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

The College Calendar.

BY REV. A. VENNEMA, '81.

A professional man, who graduated from one of our Eastern Colleges no less than forty years since, recently expressed to me his disapproval of what he chose to call "an extravagant waste of time" on the part of the colleges of the present day.

The remark led me to reflect whether in the arrangement of the school year the economy of the students is sufficiently taken into account. On what principle or basis is the average college calendar arranged? Does each institution determine this for itself, or do the leading colleges of the country answer the question, and the smaller simply follow the fashion? Since such schools as receive students from every section of our land are few, and those dependent on local patronage are many, does it not seem that the rules of the former applied to the latter might prove a serious inconvenience? Where circumstances and conditions vary the law of uniformity is apt to be a burden.

One of the districts in which the writer had a brief pedagogic experience, divided the school year in a winter and a summer term with a long dash of leisure between each. The winter term was to accommodate the larger boys and girls whose services during the summer in picking berries, hoeing corn and potatoes, haying and harvesting, were indispensable; the summer term to accommodate the smaller children who were too delicate to bear the exposure of the winter's storm, and too small to wade through the mud and slush and snowdrifts of the country highways. "Should not the larger pupils have attended the summer school also?" Perhaps, but they couldn't. "Should not the parents have conveyed the little ones to school comfortably in winter?" Perhaps, but they wouldn't. And as we have to do with people as they *are*, and not as they *should* be, as they *do* and not as they *should* do, we deem the principle of this district a practical and profitable one.

Every institution of learning, whether higher or lower, must determine for itself the proper division of the school year, and in this division it should

have respect primarily to the best interests of the student, his happiness, convenience, economy, and general advancement. The college with its entire equipment is for the student and not the student for the college. While he is to respect its authority, it is to subserve his interests.

Judged by this principle is it desirable, as a rule, to limit the working days of the week to five, and the working months of the year to seven or eight? Have we so degenerated that in face of the command "Six days shalt thou labor," the student's mind requires two days of rest, one secular and one sacred, out of every seven? And, not to speak of the holiday and Easter furloughs, would it not be better if the summer vacation were made one month, instead of three or four months? Now, the mind which by careful training has acquired the habit of application, has time not merely to relax the strain, but to relapse into indolence; memory has time to allow much that was collected by painstaking effort to escape, so that it is hard to connect the opening of the new with the close of the old school year; the thread of the course is broken, the work which, if distributed over ten months could be easily done, taxes and overtaxes the mind now that it is compressed into seven or eight months; or, if the tasks now performed in eight months of twenty-two days each do not overburden the powers, at the same rate enough more could be accomplished in ten months of twenty-six days each to reduce the present four year's curriculum to a three years course. He, who now spends four years preparing for college, another four years in going through college, and three besides in professional studies, could save three years on his entire course by filling up the weeks and abridging the long period of summer rest. As time is money, and money *saved* is money *made* he would be better off by six years, three years less a consumer and three years more a producer. To many the summer vacation is an unproductive period and a heavy drain upon the purse, few earn enough to meet their expenses, fewer still have a surplus at the close wherewith to enter upon a new school year. As life is so short and the age in which we live so busy, we believe that a rearrangement of the school calendar in many institutions would prove wise economy.

The plea is not for a less thorough preparation at college for the great and responsible duties of life, nor for more work to be done during the days and weeks of the school's session, but for a better improvement of the intervals of time which to many are a waste and weariness.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 10, 1888.

Rev. John Van Vleck.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES SCOTT.

John Van Vleck was born at Shawaugunk, N. Y., in the year 1828, and was the son of James and Maria Van Vleck. The family was one of the oldest and best in that part of the State. Prof. Van Vleck, of the Wesleyan University in Connecticut, (its acting President for some time,) is a cousin of John, and the Moravian Bishop Van Vleck was understood to be related.

The father was a man of marked intelligence and character; long a ruling elder in the Reformed Church of Shawaugunk, and active in every good word and work. The mother was well known for piety and amiability, and the children were wisely trained for the Lord. Three sons and four daughters grew up in the old farm house, but all have passed to the better land, except Sarah, a teacher of distinguished ability, who now presides over the Ossining Institute at Sing-Sing, N. Y.

My first acquaintance with John Van Vleck was at a school I attended in 1837-38. Although only in his tenth year, he was studious in habit beyond his class-mates, and not given to the ruder sports of the boys. His education was finished in New Brunswick, N. J., by graduating from Rutgers College in 1852, and from the Theological Seminary in 1855: having the reputation of being very faithful and thorough in his work, and unusually fond of books. His first inclination was to the medical profession, but he listened and obeyed as he felt, that God called him to the gospel

ministry, and to the work of His Church on earth.

Having, in 1851, become his pastor, and knowing well his attainments and his experience as a teacher, I recommended him to the Boards, upon his leaving the Seminary in 1855, for appointment to Holland, Mich., as Principal of the Academy, and as Missionary Preacher for the American residents. He was thus appointed, and came to his Western home in the month of August. He had previously married Miss Cornelia Falconer, of New Prospect, N. Y., (a congregation next south from Shawaugunk,) and with them came Miss Christina Falconer, a sister.

These 4 years spent in Holland were the most important in Mr. Van Vleck's short life. The so-called "Academy" was a mere ecclesiastical and classical adjunct to the public school. It had neither a local habitation nor an organization. In 1855-56 Mrs. Van Vleck and her sister assumed charge of the public school, and the "Principal" used the second story for the instruction of those who pursued the higher studies. He found about a dozen of the latter class, all or nearly all of them

having in view a preparation for the Institutions at New Brunswick, in order to enter the ministry. In 1856-57, Mr. Cornelius Doesburg was appointed to the public school, and Mr. Van Vleck removed with his pupils to the "Orphans House," on 12th street, and here he really and truly organized the Holland Academy. At the close of the year he reported 22 students, of whom 15 had the ministry in view. The number increased to 42 in 1857-58, but sunk again to 33 in 1858-59. A goodly number of ministers, in the Holland churches, remember those four



Rev. John Van Vleck,
Principal of Holland Academy 1855-1859.

years with gratitude, because of the helping hand of their teacher and friend. Mention need only be made of Rev. R. Pieters, for the pupil and the master are met again in the City of God. The Principal was never robust. He labored hard and in love for the two interests of the Church which he had taken in charge, but it was in bodily weakness, and by no means without discouraging surroundings. Still he grew as to the inner man, advanced in his literary ambitions, began to preach in Dutch, and in various ways showed that his aim in Christ was to "press onward."

In 1856 it became obvious that a building for the Academy must be erected on the campus already designated. Dr. Van Raalte undertook the work of securing the funds, and succeeded in raising about \$12,000. As a result, what is now Van Vleck Hall, was begun in 1857, and finished in 1858. The Principal gave heart and hand to the undertaking, having much to do with the plans, and in watching over the progress and success of the work. He spoke of it afterwards as decidedly injurious to him physically. He removed from the Bosman house (9th street to the Hall in the Autumn of 1857, and took charge of boarding some of the pupils—another undue strain on both him and his wife.

From this time Holland Academy had a home; and it is a noteworthy event in the history of the school and of its founders. When 1859 had come, Mr. Van Vleck felt it necessary to resign, for both he and Mrs. Van Vleck felt warned of that dread foe, consumption. He had done his work—a good work for Holland and "the Colony," and he returned, but with regret, to his early home in Shawaugunk. It is to be remembered, that English preaching was maintained by him in the school-house, during the whole period of his residence in Holland.

Nor did the dear wife and mother long survive. He himself rallied for a season, and took charge of Kingston Academy, in Ulster Co., N. Y., for three years. This was one of the oldest and best patronized schools along the Hudson, and his administration was popular. But in 1862 the care and labor again exceeded his strength, and he resigned, to become the pastor of the church of Wawarsing, at Napanock, in the same county. As a preacher of the gospel, he was held in high esteem by a loving people, but the days of Rev. John Van Vleck were numbered; after the Autumn of 1864 he could no longer appear at the sacred desk, and on the 15th of March, 1865, in firm faith and a rejoicing hope, he departed to the Father.

While at Kingston, he had married his first wife's sister, Julia, who died at Middletown, N. Y., some

years ago. He left two daughters and two sons, the eldest of whom, Cornelia, soon followed the father. The two sons are pursuing honorable careers in life, and one fills a professor's chair at Cornell.

This paper may be somewhat extended: yet much might be added in memory of the first Principal of Holland Academy. His name should not be, and will not be, forgotten. He left in manuscript several scholarly productions, commentaries, etc., but not in a finished condition. It was once proposed to publish some of these remains, with a biographical sketch, but the work was never accomplished.

The portrait, from which the cut at the head of this article was produced, was a good likeness when it was taken, and this notice of his life and labors is more full and complete than any which has come to the knowledge of the writer. He lies buried at New Prospect, and mine it was to perform the last sad rites of sepulture.

Co-operation.

The signification of the term, according to Webster, is a joint operation or working together. From the definition we conclude that there must be, at least, two parties performing the operation, otherwise there can be no joint operation, and we also infer that the agents must carry on the work harmoniously, i. e. the parties or agents must work along the same course.

In order, then, to go on the plan of co-operating, it is necessary that an agent have one or more agents to be, as it were, in partnership with, and that each member of the combination work in perfect harmony with the laws and nature of every other member.

The principle of co-operation, on account of the helplessness of individual man, is of very broad application.

Let us first consider it as applicable to humanity in general, and next to man as an individual member of humanity.

Co-operation is well illustrated by the division of labor. On entering any great manufacturing institution a person at once becomes aware of the many different tasks to be performed in the production of a single article. Each workman performs only one of the many operations necessary, but an article is completed after having passed through all the hands employed. No one man can claim that he has made that article, but all the men employed, as a unit, claim the production of the article; it was produced by the co-operation of all employed. That which is true of the many, must to some extent be

true of the individual as one of the units comprising the whole.

First then, for consideration is the application of the term to the individual in relation to matter. In the material world man simply takes some products of nature, expends some efforts, upon those products, and, by co-operating with nature produces new effects. The farmer prepares the soil, selects the seed, and sows it and feels justified in expecting to harvest a crop, simply because he has taken a product of nature and co-operated with nature for the purpose of producing a new effect in the form of a multiplied number of kernels of grain. A new invention is only the discovery of some hitherto undiscovered manner in which nature acts, or some new method for co-operating with the already discovered ways in which nature acts. When Sir Humphrey Davy invented the safety lamp, he only hit upon a method by which to move safely, by co-operating with nature, volumes of highly combustible and very explosive gas, and at the same time carry a burning lamp in his hand.

So much for the co-operation of the individual in relation to the material world. Let us next consider the individual in relation to society. In human society the law of co-operation has taught each member that honesty, purity, temperance, kindness, and benevolence promote and secure the greatest possible social enjoyment. This has been thoroughly demonstrated by human experience; and the country and the State cannot reasonably expect to prosper and be happy regardless of the observance of these conditions than can a man expect to enjoy good health after swallowing a dose of arsenic. The desired effects can only be secured by each individual co-operating with every other member of society in such a manner as to obtain some desired end harmoniously, or, in other words, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The more an individual is improved intellectually the better is he fit to secure the desired end in society.

In order to procure the necessary intellectual improvement a strict system of co-operation is necessary. Every student must co-operate with the instructor and means of instruction employed in order to derive the benefits intended to be conferred. But in the closest connection to intellectual improvement stands moral improvement. In order to improve morally an individual requires the co-operation of his associates and of self. The part of associates consists in striving to exert such an influence on every other associate so as to force him to follow the course hedged in by honesty, purity, temperance, kindness and benevolence. But in order to exert an influence on any individual, the con-

sent of the individual to be influenced must be gained, because self must co-operate with self, i. e. conscience must co-operate with the intellect, otherwise there can be no influence for the benefit of moral improvement. Having considered the necessity of co-operation of man as a member of society in advancing intellectual and moral improvement, we in conclusion would say, blessed the age in which we live, in which the three greatest agents, viz., the press, school and church, for the intellectual and moral improvements are co-operating so powerfully, and we may justly expect to see brighter and happier days yet, when this co-operation is more perfect than at present.

D. J. W. '89

The Michigan College Y. M. C. A. Conference.

It was for the purpose of meeting a long felt want that the college Young Men's Christian Associations of Michigan held their first conference at Olivet, Oct. 26-28.

In many of our States these college conferences have proved to be of great benefit and profit to the college associations. And we trust that the conference just held will come nothing short of that.

The reason of this is very evident, for altho the aim of a college and town or city Y. M. C. A. is the same, namely, the salvation of young men, yet they must necessarily differ greatly in their methods of work, which methods do not receive enough time and attention in State Conventions and District Conferences. Every college association of the State was represented at the Conference, and the delegations numbered from three to twelve. Our association sent eight delegates, and the entire delegation numbered between fifty and sixty. Mr. L. D. Wishard, formerly College Secretary, now the World's Secretary, presided over the conference. How eminently well fitted and qualified, he is to preside over a body of college students is evident from the fact that for the past eleven years he has labored for, and among them. A somewhat remarkable characteristic of the conference was the presence of four college presidents among whom our own, Dr. Scott, was also numbered, and altho remarkable it proved of great benefit to the conference for additional inspiration and encouragement.

On Friday evening the conference opened with a song service and short devotional exercises, after which the delegates were invited to a reception tendered by the Y. W. C. A. of Olivet.

After having spent a delightful time in hearty handshaking and forming new acquaintances, the State Secretary, Bunker, called upon Mr. Wishard

to entertain the gathering for a while in relating some of his experiences in his recent visit with the students of Europe. All returned home that first evening, happy and satisfied, full of sweet anticipations for a blessed season on the morrow. It being impracticable in the short space allotted us to give a detailed account of the conference we select from it only such items as are of the greatest interest and importance. The different phases of college Y. M. C. A. work were distinctly brought out and emphasized by the papers read upon the different topics. The discussions which different questions awakened, were marked with thoroughness and interest, and were carried on with a great amount of earnestness and zeal. The topics that seemed to awaken the warmest discussion, were those in regard to "Bible Training Classes, how to organize and conduct them;" the work of the different committees but especially that of the membership committee; and the subject of meetings, union and distinct, and how to make them interesting—upon all of these subjects new ideas were expressed and helpful suggestion given. The report from Moody's summer school, at Northfield, was full of interest to the conference in that it suggested new and better methods of Bible study. This report also led the conference to the consideration of having a similar Summer School for Bible study in the West next year, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. This matter was considered by the delegates throughout the conference, and finally action was taken in expressing their desire to have the Summer School and to use every possible means in making it a success.

The subject of personal purity was treated by Secretary Bunker, much to the satisfaction of the entire conference. His impressive positive way of treatment gave it additional interest. One feature, more than any other in giving tone and direction to the spirit of the conference was the subject of missions, due largely, no doubt, to the presence of Mr. Wishard, a man thoroughly consecrated to, and absorbed in missionary work. His eloquent missionary address delivered on Saturday night to a large audience was very touching and persuasive as he so ably presented the claims the cause of missions has upon the young men of this and other countries. Mr. Wishard brought out clearly and forcibly the immense field of work the organization of the Y. M. C. A. has before it.

He gave the conference a definite idea what the organization was doing and with what success it is meeting throughout the world. Sunday, the last day of the conference, being, as usual, set apart for seeking a closer union and communion with God, breathed a spirit of devotion and prayer which all

who shared in its sweetness, will long remember. In the morning the consecration meeting was conducted by Mr. Wishard. The words of this devoted man, fraught with earnestness and love, were used by the spirit of God to make this meeting result in much spiritual good. In the absence of Mr. Barkley the forenoon services were conducted by Dr. Scott, from Hope, and Pres. Mosher, from Hillsdale College.

The Gospel meeting in the afternoon was also conducted by Mr. Wishard in the absence of Mr. Barkley. A deep interest pervaded through the large audience that was gathered to listen to the simple and touching way in which the leader set forth Christ's redemptive work and the manner He is to be approached and embraced by faith. The value of that meeting cannot be estimated by man, for in addition to the other good it effected, two immortal souls were born in Zion.

The Farewell Services under the able leadership of Mr. Wishard were characterized by great interest and spirituality, and left, no doubt, a lasting impression upon the mind and heart of every delegate.

The hopeful and instructive words from the gray-headed sires, the encouraging cheerful words from the different delegates, the earnest pathetic words from Secretary Bunker and the inspiring persuasive and solemn parting words of Mr. Wishard, soon to set sail for the mission fields, were to all grand stepping stones towards the goal of the Christian pathway.

T. W. MUILENBURG, '89.

How to Study Well.

BY REV. HENRY E. DOSKER, '76.

There is perhaps no country where the advantages for advanced education are so abundant as in America. The country fairly bristles with colleges, high schools, academies and seminaries. As a consequence there is scarcely a people, which is, on an average, better informed than the American people. For broad intelligence and high average scholarship, I think, we can challenge the world.

And if some would make exceptions,—let it never, for a moment, be forgotten that this statement is almost miraculous;—not only on account of the excessive realism of our surroundings, the terrific sway of materialism about us, the exciting race for the golden goal amongst us; but also, and especially, on account of the unsettled condition of our affairs, by reason of the migratory movements among us, and the steady annual influx, into this country, of

hundreds of thousands of emigrants from all parts of the world; each of them carrying along his share of confusion and unquestionably, in some way, reacting on the present condition of the United States, moral, intellectual, and political.

Our colleges afford peculiar advantages and disadvantages at the same time. The character of their work is *general* more than minutely *analytical*. Hence the specialist generally, or almost without exception, crosses the seas and prepares himself for his chosen work, in some of the hoary institutions of the Continent. The tendency however is to a higher and more analytical plane. Hence the men just now mentioned, find a hearty welcome, on their returns in their native country, and are generally employed in her educational work. Some institutions among us have made specialistic work their *chief*, others their *only* aim.

But by the side of these larger and fully equipped schools, the host of smaller ones will continue to exist, with the older aim of a *general education*, and the hearty support of the masses of students who for pecuniary advantages, local prejudices, ecclesiastical affiliations or other reasons, will be prevented from attending the University course. Their aim is not the analytical and detailed investigation into a certain branch of learning, but the even, well rounded development of the intellectual man in all those spheres, commonly counted as belonging to a *liberal education*.

It is more than probable that Hope College will have to content herself with this aim, not by any means a slight or ignoble one. Environed as she is, situated as she is, slight as her chances are for ample growth and liberal endowments, the question for her is simply, how she can make the most of her God-given opportunities. Her students have hitherto reflected no discredit on her, some of them have come to stations of influence and positions of trust. But dissatisfied with past attainments, or rather not satisfied with them, her sons and daughters must remember that the motto, in her banner, reads "Excelsior."

The question now simply arises, how shall we feather the arrow so as to make it tremble, in the very center of the target. How shall we be able to make the best of our opportunities? I forget for a moment that outsiders are to read these lines. I address the "boys" and "girls," now in our "alma mater." Having had singularly favorable opportunities for some time, to note the *modus operandi* of our students in this work, I may be permitted to give them a few, I trust not untimely hints.

Some of them lead an aimless sort of a college life. Their study has too little of ambition, too

much of routine. The question is not so much in what class I shall be, what name I shall bear, three or four years hence, but what I shall *know*. The young man, without ambition, is unworthy of the name of student. All along the line there is place only on the *top shelves*, the lower ones are crowded. I would say to every student, cherish a holy, lofty ambition. Never too much of it, provided you do not sin against yourself, or against your fellow.

The great danger of our common college life is, that we study *multa*, rather than *multum*. Without the latter, scholarship, in a true sense, is impossible. It appears to me that one may be "eclectic" in a healthy sense in his studies, even in, the common college course. Certain branches may be accentuated without detriment to the mystic circle, which, according to my humble opinion, should never be broken except in specialistic institutions.

Let the student never labor in a desultory way, nor let him think that *general reading* will fill the gap made by neglect in routine work. Remember *gutta cavat lapidem*. Thorough application is a *conditio sine qua non*. People talk often nonsensically about *genius*, but I think the celebrated English author was right, when he rebuked the flattery of a gushing lady admirer, with the words, "genius you call it, madam, I call it hard sweat."

If you want to study well, learn to acquire the power of CONCENTRATION. Half an hour, thus spent in study, will give more lasting results, than half a day misused in ill-directed efforts.

Another fundamental condition is to *analyze* your lessons. The student should do his work, pencil in hand. Every subject should be analytically studied. It is simply a question of *degree*, not of *kind*, between a common student and a specialist. The exercise of lessons, thus learned, will restore the subject in full to the memory, in an incredibly short period of time, where "cramming" for examinations often fails; or, if successful, is merely a miserable makeshift for the hour of need. *Non scholae sed vitae discimus*.

Finally, I mention *repetition*. Repeat over and over and over again. First principles are only thus fully mastered. How long do the stiff joints refuse to obey the agitated will of the student of music. But mark the man by and by as with perfect "action," unconscious of his instrument, he makes it convey the very thoughts of his heart.

Thus with the true student. But I fear, Mr. editor, that I presume on your space. Hence a hurried godspeed to THE ANCHOR.

HOLLAND, MICH., OCT. 27, '88.

Is Marriage a Failure?

To the question "will the woman of the coming century marry?" recently asked, many of our ablest journals have given answers from which it is evident that she will not. It is not our aim to contradict, but where it is argued that soon matrimony will be a thing of the past, the question naturally arises: Is marriage, then, a failure?

Wherever a private or public enterprise is started, not only the enterprise itself is considered, but the results brought about thro its instrumentality do much to determine its success or failure. Marriage, which is nothing more than a scheme for personal advancement, must not be considered a mere ceremony, but here, as elsewhere, the results must determine our query. The young man about to cast aside celibacy, and approach the dizzy brink of the matrimonial precipice should consider what ills may come when he has lost his freedom, and if the dread of something after marriage makes him rather bear the ills he has, than fly to others that he knows not of he may depend upon this much that marriage, with him, at least will be a failure. 'Tis true that after marriage come the heartaches and the thousand unnatural shocks that man is heir to.

To make a marriage successful in the past, and we doubt not but 'twill be the same in the future, 'twas necessary that the man should have the two-fold capacity of performing the household work, and not to neglect his duties as a *paterfamilias*. This, indeed, is a great obstacle to overcome. But has man, that meek, gentle, loving creature, ever complained? This then cannot determine the success of marriage because 'twas ever thus; we must find the real causes of its success or failure as coming from other sources—let us see.

During all the periods of history there have been, in the line of amusements, certain things which particularly draw the attention of the public; these have varied with the times and climates. Thus we see at the time of imperial Rome, how the people enjoyed the gladiatorial shows where men were hired to slay each other to satisfy the brutal appetites of the Romans for excitement, and today in those Southern countries, we find men gathered from all parts of a State to witness a brutal cock or bull fight. What gladiatorial combats were to the Romans, or bull fights to the Spaniards, the horse race has become to us. But this is fast dying out and no doubt will soon be extinct. Americans have found something better. But recently in the large show windows of a Boston dry goods firm a couple of young folks were made man and wife. The merchant has scarcely yet recovered from the result;

here accidentally he hit upon a scheme that fills a longfelt want, and before the sun had set that day all the leading firms of Boston were offering premiums to young folks who would be married in their show windows. So alarmingly has this increased that it has become epidemical and now no exposition, State or county fair is successful unless a public marriage shall be the acme of all events. Dare we still doubt that the ceremony is a failure?

At present the political world is agitating the questions of Free Trade vs. Protection, arguing how they are for the public good and how they especially effect the wage-earners. But we will all admit that the question of wages is a mere matter of supply and demand and whatever introduces a demand must be a blessing to them. Marriage does this. The number of judges, and lawyers in our probate courts who wrangle over disputed wills, titles or legacies caused by marriage, is greater than the number of iron miners in this country and the number of men employed in obtaining divorces, settling family broils and tending to all other things as they are directly or indirectly the result of marriage, is greater than the number of men who will be effected by the tariff. As a labor giving institution, therefore, marriage is a success. But it is successful in another way. Americans are so virtuous that the words American and virtue are almost synonymous. Is this not owing to the sanctity of the home presided over by the loving wife? Yes, in many instances in parts of our land the home presided over by two or more loving wives (always remembering that the sanctity increases in the same proportion as the wives,) can one still doubt that marriage is a success? Nay, we are so near perfection in this branch of domestic affairs that we have but one more step to take; our glorious government, better than which there is none, already allows one man numerous wives, why not allow one woman numerous husbands?

No, marriage is not a failure, but it makes us blush and hang our heads in shame to think that one of our fellow countrymen should be so ignorant of our manners, customs and laws as not to be able to answer this simple question. Nay, better ask, is existence a success. For since we do exist we must supply the demands of our systems causing us much trouble and vexation which we could avoid did we not exist.

D. GLEYSTEEN, '91.

It would prove a good object lesson for young Americans if the American flag floated above the door of every school house and college in the land. There is too little patriotism taught in our schools. —CHICAGO INTER OCEAN.

PERSONALS.

Rev. Jacob Dyk, '83, has at present a charge at Sodus, N. Y.

Prof. Humphrey attended the State examination of teachers at Wayland.

D. J. Walvoord, formerly student of Hope, has returned to resume his studies.

H. Straks, from Alto, Wisconsin, is now in the Seminary studying Theology.

Prof. J. W. Humphrey has been gone for a few days to his old home in order to vote.

Rev. A. Kriekard has been confined to his home for several weeks on account of sickness.

Rev. A. Vandenberg '85, New Kirk, Iowa, reports that he has successfully begun his work.

Dr. Scott attended the Conference of the College Y. M. C. A.'s, held at Olivet, Oct. 26 to 28.

H. Luidens, '91, is absent from his class for an indefinite length of time on account of sickness.

J. Jackson and S. Simpson, formerly students at Hope are now pursuing their studies at Olivet College.

Mr. Isaac Cappon, Treasurer of Hope College, has been elected as Elector at large on the Republican ticket.

Rev. G. J. Hekhuis, '85, has undertaken his ministerial duties at Spring Lake, and is very much pleased his charge.

R. Bloemendaal, '85, attended the Theological Missionary convention, recently held at Boston, Massachusetts.

Rev. Charles S. Dutton, '81 has been compelled, on account of ill health, to resign his charge at Raritan, Illinois.

Rev. N. Neerken, '71, died in January, 1887. It is our sad duty to announce the death of his widow, which took place recently.

Rev. A. Oltmans, '83, sustains a severe blow in the death his brother accidentally killed at Grand Rapids by a passing train.

Hon. G. J. Diekema, '81, has been re-elected as representative to the the State Legislature, for the 1st district of Ottawa County.

S. Wesselius, former student of Hope, has been elected by the Republicans of Kent County as State Senator, with a majority of over 1,400.

Charles B. Scott, in the class of '80, continues in the St. Paul High School, at an increased salary. He is professor of Botany, Geology and Biology.

Rev. Bastian Smits, '85, has received a call from the new Congregational Church, of Constantine, Mich., and has asked for a dismissal from the Reformed Church.

Rev. Lambertus Hekhuis '77, medical missionary in the Arcot Mission, India, died September 16th, from hydrophobia, caused by a bite received from a mad dog last February.

Prof. J. W. Beardslee, D. D., delivered an interesting address to the congregation of the First Ref. Church, at Grand Rapids, upon the occasion of their celebrating the reorganization of their church in '73.

T. Matsda, '83 has been appointed principal of the Toyama-ken High School, a State institution. Toyama is a considerable town of Japan, about 150 miles West-north-west of Tokio, and on Noto Bay, (sea of Japan.)

COLLEGE NEWS.

The roll call shows an attendance this year of 132 students. Grammar School 93, College Department, 39.

—New singing books are badly needed in the college chapel.

—The Freshmen are taking up another year of vocal music with Mr. Nykerk.

—The students have organized a Republican club and have joined the Republican State League.

—The flag-pole matter has been discussed by some of the boys, and as a result, it is said, a new flag-pole will be placed on the campus.

—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 8, the Seniors came out with their new class hats. The design, a silk tile, is very neat and becomes them well.

—All the professors except one are reported to be Republicans.

—Mrs. Gilmore has again taken charge of the young ladies' class.

—A class in short-hand is about to be organized among the students.

—Twelve of the college Republicans organized a glee club and sang campaign songs at the Republican speeches.

—Johnson's Encyclopedia, together with several other recent and valuable works, have been placed in the library.

—The six Democrats in the college have been wearing crape as a token of their sad bereavement since the election.

—More than 40 students participated in the Republican parade on Friday evening, Nov. 2. One of their banners bore the motto: "We are students—not of maxims but of markets."

—Two Seniors, two Juniors, 1 Sophomore, and two Freshmen were sent as delegates to the College Y. M. C. A. convention, which was held at Olivet, Mich., Oct. 26-28. Dr. Scott was also present at the convention.

—On Thursday morning, Nov. 1, the Freshmen received their new class caps. They are made of black velvet with a gilt band around the bottom. An orange colored tassel suspended from the top shows the class color.

On the evening of Oct. 3, the Y. M. C. A., assisted by the Y. W. C. A. of Holland, tendered the students a reception. After a few remarks by Pres. Van Duine and Dr. Scott, refreshments were served and an enjoyable evening was spent.

OUR most successful students seldom study over six hours in a day. In this I include nothing of recitations, of desultory, half-formed impulses of the mind, but I mean really hard, devoted study. He who would study six hours a day, with all the attention of which the soul is capable, need not fear but he will yet stand high in his calling. But mark me, IT MUST BE STUDY AS INTENSE AS THE SOUL WILL BEAR.

—REV. JOHN TODD.

THE MAGAZINES.

There is uncommon fascination in the brilliant novel entitled "Passe Rose," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, a fresh installment of which appears in the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for

November. Ellen Terry Johnson contributes an article on "The After-Suppers of the King." Much of the genuine value of the ATLANTIC lies in the terse, clean-cut and vigorous articles on American history by John Fiske, the latest of which is entitled "The Eve of Independence." Lillie B. Chace Wyman continues her "Studies of Factory Life," Miss Murfree her serial story entitled "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," and William Howe Downes his papers on "Boston Painters and Paintings." William Roscoe Thayer contributes an article on "The Makers of New Italy." John Trowbridge writes an instructive article on "Economy in College Work," A review of Mrs. Deland's book, "John Ward, Preacher," and Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere," is timely reading. There are other excellent notices and reviews of new books, the usual "Contributors' Club" articles, etc. Published by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, Boston.

THE November CENTURY begins the thirty-seventh volume and nineteenth year of the magazine; and the number is made notable by the beginning of several new series, or magazine "features." The most important of these is the first installment of THE CENTURY Gallery of Old Masters.

Another series begun in November is Mr. Cable's "Strange True Stories of Louisiana."

Among the leading contributions to this number are interesting installments of the Life of Lincoln and of George Kennan's highly important papers on the Siberian Exile system.

Dr. Robinson answers, with the aid of illustration, the interrogative title of his article, "Where was the Place called Calvary?" Murat Halstead has a paper on "Gravelotte Witnessed and Revisited;" Dr. Lyman Abbott has a timely and thoughtful essay on the present tendency of religious thought throughout the world, under the suggestive title of "The new Reformation."

Other contributions include "Bird Music: The Loon," by Simeon Pease Cheney, Memoranda on the Civil war, Open Letters by George Kennan, Rev. T. T. Munger, Richard Hoffman and others, etc. Published by

THE CENTURY COMPANY, New York.

THE November Number, concluding the Seventy-seventh Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, contains a frontispiece engraving from a drawing by E. A. Abbey, illustrating an old English song, "Why Canst Thou Not as Others Do?" "The Lower St Lawrence," by C. H. Farnham, illustrated; "A Museum of the history of Paris," by Theodore Child, illustrated; "The Real Estate Exchange in New York," by Dr. Richard Wheatley, illustrated; "Our Visit to the Hebrides" (concluded), by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, illustrated by Joseph Pennell; the conclusion of Mr. Howell's novel, "Annie Kilburn," and of Mr. Black's "In Far Lochaber;" "A Pink Villa," a story, by Constance Fenimore Woolson, "The New Orleans Bench and Bar under the Old Régime," by Charles Gayarre; "Invalidism as a Fine Art;" a full-page illustration by Du Maurier; "Editor's Easy Chair," by George William Curtis; "Editor's Study," by William Dean Howells; and "Editor's Drawer," conducted by Charles Dudley Warner.

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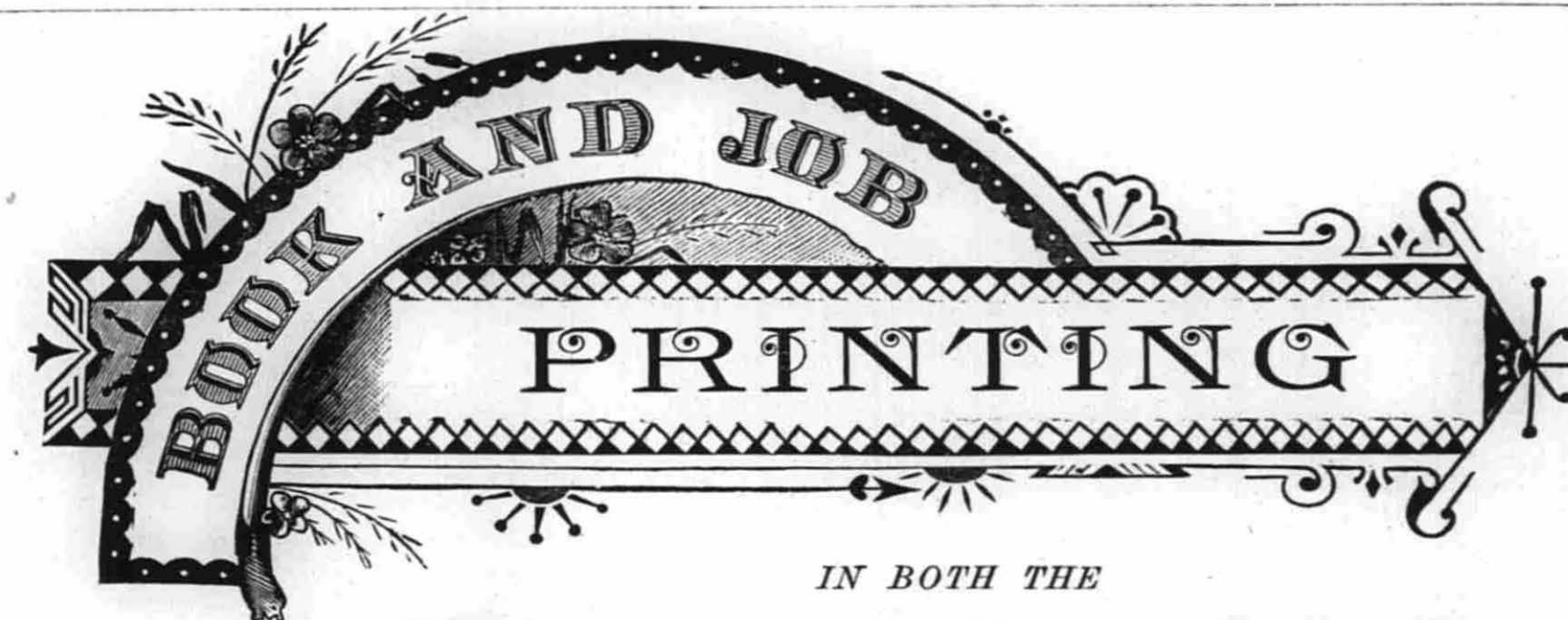
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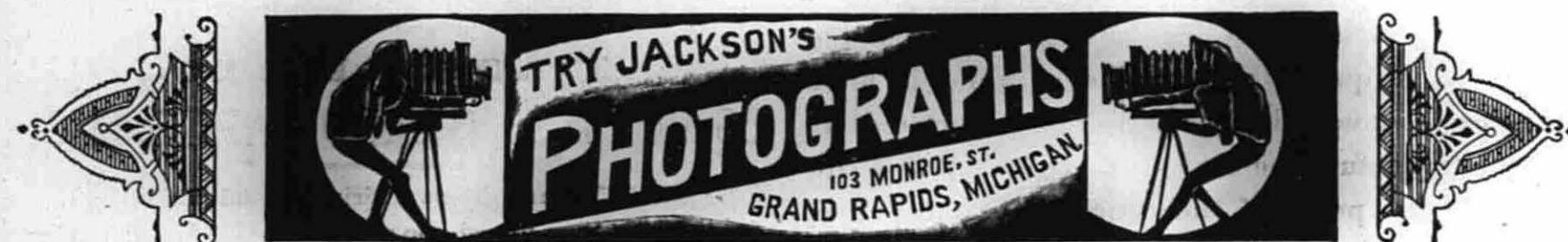
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Also GENT'S WEARING APPAREL

Colored and Cleaned

in the most approved styles. All goods are war-
ranted not to rub off. Leave your work with
D. J. SLUYTER, Ag't, Holland, Mich.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Would kindly inform the Citizens of Holland and vicinity, as well as
our corps of gentlemanly students, that they keep on
hand the largest and freshest line of

Choice Confectionery, Nuts, Etc.

In the City. That they keep a nice clean BAKERY and can make any-
thing to order from a cream puff to a choice party or wedding
cake. That they keep the CHOICEST BRANDS of

OYSTERS and Nice Fresh CRACKERS

To use with them. That they sell more and better

CHEESE

than any one in the city. That they are Headquarters for everything
in their line and try very hard to please their friends and ene-
mies, if any. The latter being particularly welcome
to call on us. And lastly, that they have a Branch Office for the

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY,

The best and cleanest laundry in the State. They
do not deliver the washing at your door,
but guarantee superior work.

HOLLAND, MICH.

STUDENTS: — Patronize those
merchants who advertise in the col-
umns of your college paper. They
will then realize that the "ad's" are
worth double the price charged.

AN ESSAY ON WEARING APPAREL!

STUDENTS should always be of an inquiring turn of mind. Boys, investigate! and our word
for it, you will profit in the end. Don't confine your research to classic fields;
Get at the practical betimes! It is an old saying, in which there is much truth, that: FINE FEATH-
ERS MAKE FINE BIRDS. We do not entirely agree with those who declare, that—CLOTHES MAKE
THE MAN; but we do believe that a person sloven of dress, no matter how brilliant his other attainments,
ever will fail to command the respect that another lesser light will through neatness in dress and appear-
ance.

Our name does not appear in this month's list of contributors to THE ANCHOR; if it did we would
select some such subjects as these for our essay:—'How to dress in style.' 'Economy in dress.' 'Where
can I best replenish my wardrobe, (with two ends in view, style and economy?)'

We invite you to come to the

Tower Clothing Co.

and investigate the truth or falsity of our statement, that we can supply you with ready-made Clothing,
surpassingly stylish in cut, better trimmed, and superior in make to any custom tailoring work that can
be procured in Western Michigan.

You shrug your shoulders at the mere sound of the words "ready-made," and well you may to that
class of trash that has been palmed off upon the public many years, by so-called clothiers.

In what respect does the Tower differ from other Grand Rapids clothiers? Oh! says the other clo-
thier, I dare not carry extra fine ready-made. I make to order, and high-priced ready-made would in-
terfere with my custom.

Yes, there's where we are not handicapped. The Tower however soliloquizes as follows:

For 20 years we have manufactured and wholesaled fine ready-made clothing to the leading dealers
in all the large cities in the country. We are enabled thro our immense consumption of cloths and cas-
simeres, to buy direct from the mill and thus save 30 per cent. over our less fortunate competitors. The
magnitude of our sales enables us to employ artist designers at large salaries that the ordinary retailer
cannot afford. The so-called tailor in small cities or towns makes an overcoat one day, a Prince Albert
the second, then a single-breasted, then a blouse;—thus he jumps from one style of garment to the other
in order to keep employed, and is proficient in nothing. Our factory-help work at their specialties for
years. An overcoat hand becomes a perfect overcoat maker. He, by constant practice upon one single
style of garment, becomes an expert, and thus produces a perfect garment. But how can we fit you?
We carry 44 sizes of coats, embracing every known shape in man's anatomy. Come to us for your
clothes. We rip our garments and conform them to fit you perfectly—a little off here, a shoulder raised
there, and go thro the same routine that does your tailor, and we give you more style at less than half
the money charged by that individual.

Now, you that contemplate buying Clothes, Hats & Furnishing Goods, inspect the finest Clothing in
Michigan. It won't take you long to ascertain where your best interests lie, by following our advice.—
Investigate, and during your investigation be sure to call on the

TOWER CLOTHING CO.,

Largest Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Articles sent on approval.

Y. L. Van der Ploeg

Reduced Prices in



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Cabinet Photos.

My class rates are as low as any and work superior.

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REGARDLESS of competition we will make
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and do Better Work, than any Gallery in the
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SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS.

Call and see the work and be convinced.

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Get your Jobbing done there!

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Sanative Medication a Blessing; Poison a Curse!



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absolute necessity to secure and
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Weights*, price \$10.00, and *Laflin's
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CONFECTIONER,

212 State Street, CHICAGO.

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FURNITURE STORE,

—OF—

Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

RIVER STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH.